REMARKS

I. Status of claims

Claim 1 has been amended in this response. Claims 13-18 had been withdrawn due to the restriction requirement. By entering this response, claims 1-12 and 19-21 remain for consideration.

II. Response to rejection of claims 1-12 and 19-21 under the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-12 and 19-21 under the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112. According to the Examiner, claim 1 is non-enabling because the "at least one volatile oxidizable compound" can form an explosive mixture with oxygen and thus if the oxygen-containing gas is used as the claimed gas stream, an explosive mixture will form and the process would not be a safe process for removing the at least one volatile oxidizable compound. Applicants, accordingly, have amended claim 1 by adding "wherein the concentration of oxygen in the container (1) is below the explosive limit of about 7% by volume." This amendment is fully supported by the original disclosure on page 5, lines 12-17. Applicants believe this amendment resolves the Examiner's concern and thus respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claims 1-12 and 19-21 under the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112.

III. Response to obviousness rejection of claims 1-12 and 19-21

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-12 and 19-21 as being obvious over *Bobst et al.* (US 4,372,758) in view *Sobukawa et al.* (US 6,492,298). As discussed above, Applicants have amended claim 1 by adding a limitation "the concentration of oxygen in the container (1) is below the explosive limit of about 7% by volume." Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of amended claim 1 and its dependent claims 2-12 and 19-21 for the reason as follows.

First, a person of ordinary skill in the art would not have, without hindsight from Applicants' disclosure, combined Bobst et al. and Sobukawa et al. because Sobukawa et al. relates to an ordinary-temperature purifying The catalyst can purify and remove an environmental loading material, such as odorants or harmful gases, from air (col. 1, lines 8-14, 41-42, 58-60, col. 2, lines 23 and 24, 63-65, col. 3, lines 31-37, etc.). Even though ethylene is cited within an environmental context (col. 3, lines 13-19), a person of ordinary skill in the art would find no reason whatsoever to use the catalyst of Sobukawa et al. in the process of Bobst et al., which rather relates to a process for removing unpolymerized gaseous monomers from solid olefin polymers (col. 1, lines 8-10) in a purge vessel (col. 2, lines 46-56). Second, there is neither disclosure nor suggestion in either Bobst et al. or Sobukawa et al. to add oxygen to the gas stream which has been discharged from the container (this is required by amended claim 1). In contrast, as the Examiner correctly recognized, Bobst et al. teaches to exclude oxygen to the purge gas (col. 6, lines 52-68) and does not consider adding any substances to the gas stream discharged from the purge vessel. Furthermore, the feature of claim 1 that at least part of the gas stream introduced into the container is formed by the oxidized gas stream is not mentioned in either Bobst et al. or Sobukawa et al. Therefore, even a combination of the two cited references is allowed, i.e., applying the purification of air taught by Sobukawa et al. to the process of Bobst et al. for purifying solid olefin polymers, this combination would not result in the claimed method of claim 1. For the same reason, claims 2-12 and 19-21 are not obvious over the combination of Bobst et al. and Sobukawa et al. because they depend from claim 1.

Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the rejections and allow remaining claims 1-12 and 19-21. Applicants invite the Examiner to telephone their attorney, Shao-Hua Guo, at (610) 359-2455 if a discussion of the application might be helpful.

Respectfully submitted, Frank-Olaf Mahling et al.

By:

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